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Lincoln. The "Little Giant" seems to have had the same charm for the young German that won so many young American followers to his cause. Villard's first meeting with Douglass was in Washington when, as the enthusiastic twenty-one-year-old Teutonic promoter of freedom for Kansas, he actually applied to Douglas for aid in getting a fund from the government for the purchase of land on which to locate settlers from the free states. Whether the reporter does full justice to the peremptoriness with which his proposition was rejected may be doubted. Later, Mr. Villard represented the *Staats-Zeitung* at four of the meetings in the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates. He records that "the unprejudiced mind felt at once" that Lincoln's arguments were "in consonance with the true spirit of American institutions". Villard's qualifications at that time for judging "American institutions" are set in a clear light by reference to his proposition to Douglas only two years before.

In addition to his experiences with Lincoln and Douglas in his earlier years, Mr. Villard records a particularly interesting visit to Bismarck after the latter's retirement from power. This meeting with the great nineteenth-century history-maker of Europe is no less vividly described than the earlier meetings with the great men of America, and the chapters dealing with Lincoln, Douglas, and Bismarck give to the *Memoirs*, without the aid of the other matter, an important place among historical material.

WILLIAM A. DUNNING.

*The Life of John A. Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts, 1861-1865.*

By HENRY GREENLEAF PEARSON. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, and Company. 1904. Two volumes, pp. xv, 324; iii, 358.)

THE long-delayed "authoritative" life of one of the most conspicuous Americans in the period of the Civil War comes out in these handsome volumes. The immediate friends of this adopted son of Massachusetts have strangely neglected the plain duty of giving to Andrew's own generation some proper account of his striking career. Our author says modestly that "transparent" as Andrew was in his essential nature, his complete quality cannot be set forth by the pen. It is well-nigh impossible for the modern school to comprehend the conditions under which Howe, Sumner, Andrew, Higginson, and others began their campaign against slavery in New England. The enslavement of the negro has come to be regarded as an enormous accident in the development of a great people and a powerful state. Then it was held to be a disturbing cause, as important as all the powers it was throwing out of balance. In the middle nineteenth century conditions of race, economic life, evolution of government, all must be subordinated to the philanthropic plea for the black man. The nation can hardly be grateful enough to those individuals who in some way sought to free the American people from the heavy incubus of slavery, to render into practical politics the overmastering philanthropic idea.

It is not Mr. Pearson's fault that the book is late. There was ample

material at hand; for Massachusetts has preserved her records much better than any other state, and the person treated left some thirty thousand pages of correspondence. The author has used these vast stores freely, and generally with good results. His own style is luminous and agreeable, producing a narrative which never halts, when it is the writer's own. His page is picturesque in the best sense; not imaginative, but pictured in the acts of humankind and colored by human passion. This portrait of Andrew is not an aggregate of personal features and peculiarities, but a dramatic rendering of the hero, acting under the profound and moving influence of the society around him.

The boy and student was rather inert than vigorous, though he was serious as well as jovial in temperament. Inheriting a religious mood from his mother, he was always conscious that life is serious. A talker rather than a worker, he manifested early the qualities of the advocate and orator. Yet he pursued law closely enough to obtain a good practice by his own efforts, and he married at thirty. In his twenty-third year he naturally drifted to the ministry of James Freeman Clarke, who was eight years older and whose guidance affected him materially. Clarke was wise, with a large mind — forecasting, seer-like, and prophetic in its insight. Clarke and the Howes must have positively influenced Andrew's whole career.

Andrew demonstrated that he could make emotion serve the reason in political agitation, and that he could lead audiences almost at will. That he was ahead of his time, on his nomination for governor in 1860, was shown clearly by Bowles in the *Springfield Republican* (I, 124): "His John Brown sympathies and speeches, his Garrisonian affiliations . . . and all that sort of extreme anti-slaveryism with which his record abounds, will . . . harm Lincoln". That such a man could absolutely lead the commonwealth of Webster and Everett, through four years of gigantic war, proved his honest and sincere character, as well as his intellectual power and ardent humanity.

Massachusetts in the Civil War is a fruitful theme well treated. Nothing could exceed the governor's energy, put forth in full beat with the throbbing might of the people. He drew to him at once the best men, like the sagacious Forbes, whose service was able and constant. Likewise, he could affiliate with some very indifferent citizens, appointing them to places of trust, to the disgust of his advisers. The gifted and patriotic Henry Lee voiced public sentiment in this severe reproof (II, 196): "if the Lord forgives knaves, he is equally forgiving to honest men, why will you therefore surround yourself with — . . . and a host of others to your great moral and mental woolgathering and to the disgust of your friends who are at least indifferent honest."

Mr. Pearson candidly admits that Andrew failed in comprehending Lincoln. The great descendant of the Puritans met the greater American, and the smaller vessel could not contain the larger. There was an ill-advised movement to put our hero into the President's cabinet in the spring of 1865.

He seriously considered the presidency of Antioch College in Ohio, to the "consternation" of his friends, in the words of the narrator. On the other hand, we may say, Forbes worked earnestly for it, believing it would open the way to the chief office of the nation, which Forbes thought was Andrew's due. It is perhaps useless to use the speculative "if"; but one nevertheless is tempted to say, that if Andrew could have prolonged his life in changed scenes, escaping the labor by which he earned \$30,000 per annum at the bar, and better escaping bores and beats whose persistence drove him to the grave, and if he could have lived in Ohio until 1876, he would have been President instead of Hayes.

Errors creep into careful work, as in the appearance of "B. F. Thomas, a well-known Democrat" (II, 43). The documentary citations are not felicitous, especially in the second volume. Page after page of Andrew's voluminous and hortatory matter do not forward a narrative. Such rhetoric should be digested by the masters, who can render "philosophy teaching by examples". The book is encumbered with too much historical detail. The subtitle justifies a history of the times of the Civil War; but other matters like the Know-nothing episode and the early history of antislavery in Massachusetts receive detailed treatment. Such tendency affects the author's narrative in many places. These are trifling defects, however, and on the whole the book justifies itself through its moving interest and its delightful story.

WM. B. WEEDEN.

*The Freedmen's Bureau : A Chapter in the History of Reconstruction.*

By PAUL SKEELS PEIRCE, PH.D. [The State University of Iowa Studies in Sociology, Economics, Politics, and History. Vol. III, No. I.] (Iowa City: State University of Iowa. 1904. Pp. vii, 200.)

MR. PEIRCE'S monograph is a useful and scholarly contribution to the history of one of the many phases of Southern Reconstruction — a field of historical study which he very properly says has not received adequate attention from investigators. His work shows both industry and discrimination in the use of the voluminous documentary materials from which most of his information has been drawn. He has attempted to write a concise account of the origin, growth, organization, and activity of the Freedmen's Bureau and the part which it played in the southern states during the confusion and wreck following the sudden emancipation of the slave population. Of all the agencies and instrumentalities of the Reconstructionists there was none in the opinion of the Southern whites that did so little good as the Freedmen's Bureau. Its expenditures were enormous, its ramifications extended to the remotest communities, it directed an army of officials, and the powers which it exercised for the relief and protection of the freedmen were almost unlimited. The Southern whites complained that by supplying lazy freedmen with gener-